

# ENGLISH

## 初中英语 同步辅导

2



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# 前 言

为了帮助初中学生熟练地掌握人民教育出版社新编《九年义务教育全日制初级中学英语第二册（实验本）》的重点和难点，巩固学生通过课堂听说读写训练所获得的基础知识，提高对所学语言材料的综合运用能力，我们根据一年来对本教材进行实验教学所积累的经验 and 素材编写了这本《初中英语第二册同步辅导》，供广大中学生使用，也可作为教师备课和教学的参考资料。

本书以教材中的单元为依据，每单元由语音、语法、词汇和词组、句型和练习等部分组成。

一、语音：使学生掌握英语元音音素和辅音音素的正确发音，能按国际音标正确地读出单词，对基本的读音规则和单词重音，句子重读，连读，失去爆破，语调等基本语音现象进行归纳整理，严格训练，提高学生的语音素质。

二、语法：对所学各项语法知识科学地安排，系统讲解，叙述简明扼要，重在运用语法知识，形成运用语言能力的训练。例句力求典型，训练针对性强，以保证训练到位。

三、词汇和词组：对教材中每课出现的重点常用词和词组均从意义上和用法上详加说明，并针对初中学生常见错误进行必要的词汇辨异，正误对比，对便使学生掌握词与词之间内在的活的搭配关系，达到使学生会使用这些常用词和词组的目的。

四、句型：掌握句型是学好英语的重要一环。熟练掌握一定数量的句型对提高英语的表达能力有重要意义。本书对每课出现的重要句型的构成及其变化的规律都进行必要的分析和解说并适当地从语法和词汇的角度进行归纳对比，使之条理化，系统化。为了便于理解和运用，对每一句型都配有例句，以期达到举一反三的效果。

五、练习：针对每单元中语音、语法、词汇和句型等方面的内容配备一定数量的练习题，对该单元应知应会的重点内容进行巩固和验收。练习题题型力求现代化、标准化，与中考题型保持相对一致。练习题的内容既包括本单元重点，又适当地往前覆盖，以便保持不间断地循环复习、温故知新，练习题的内容既源于教材又不局限于教材，从教材中脱颖而出，又略高于教材，既侧重双基，又有一定高度使上中下三类学生各有所得。为适合初二学生年龄和心理特点，练习题力求生动活泼，形式多样。练习题后均附有参考答案。

为了突出新教材着重培养为交际运用语言的能力，我们在部分单元里增加了《日常交际用语》，在期中单元的练习里增加了听力练习内容，以培养学生的听说能力。

由于时间仓促，编者能力有限，错误之处在所难免，请广大读者在使用中提出宝贵意见，不胜感激。

编 者

1994年3月于沈阳

# 目 录

前 言 .....	(1)
Unit 1 .....	(1)
Unit 2 .....	(7)
Unit 3 .....	(14)
Unit 4 .....	(20)
Unit 5 .....	(26)
Unit 6 .....	(31)
Unit 7 .....	(37)
Unit 8 .....	(42)
Unit 9 .....	(46)
Unit 10 .....	(51)
Unit 11 .....	(56)
Unit 12 .....	(63)
Unit 13 .....	(70)
Unit 14 .....	(77)
Unit 15 .....	(82)
Unit 16 .....	(87)
Unit 17 .....	(93)
Unit 18 .....	(98)
Unit 19 .....	(102)
Unit 20 .....	(108)
Unit 21 .....	(114)
Unit 22 .....	(118)
Unit 23 .....	(123)
Unit 24 .....	(130)
Unit 25 .....	(135)
Unit 26 .....	(140)
Unit 27 .....	(145)
Unit 28 .....	(151)

# Unit 1

## Welcome back !

### I. 语音

掌握字母组合 er, ir, ur, or, ear, ar, a(ss), al, ou, ow 在单词中的读音

[ə:] er term certainly her

ir first third girl skirt sir

ur turn Thursday hurt

or work word worker worse

ear learn early heard earth

[ɑ:] ar hard farmer far arm

a(ss) class glass

al half

[au] ou house about out cloud

ow now how brown down

### II. 语法

巩固第一册所学的现在进行时, 具体用法详见第一册第二十二单元, 本册书略述。

现在进行时

现在进行时用来表示现在(说话瞬间)正在进行或发生的动作。

#### 1. 陈述句:

She is listening to the radio now.

她现在正在听收音机。

We are playing football on the playground.

我们正在操场上踢足球。

#### 2. 否定句:

They aren't cleaning their classroom.

他们没在打扫教室。

I'm not doing my homework.

我没在做作业。

#### 3. 一般疑问句及肯定、否定回答:

Are you writing to your friend?

你在给你的朋友写信吗?

Yes, I am.

是的, 我在给我的朋友写信。

Is he looking for his pen?

他在找他的钢笔吗?

No, he isn't.

不, 他没在找他的钢笔。

#### 4. 特殊疑问句:

Who is she talking to?

她在跟谁谈话?

What are the girls doing?

那些女孩在干什么?

### III. 日常交际用语表达

请求允许和应答:

1. May I.....?

May I borrow a ruler?

我可以借一把格尺吗?

May I have a piece of paper, please?

我可以要一张纸吗?

2. Yes/Certainly.

是的/当然可以。

Yes, please do.

是的, 可以。

Of course.

当然可以。

3. I'm sorry, but mine is at home.

对不起, 但是我的在家呢。

### IV. 词汇和词组

#### A. 词汇

1. welcome ['welkəm] *interj. & vt.* 欢迎

1) welcome 用作感叹词时 (往往后接副词或短语), 表示衷心欢迎的意思。

Welcome home!

欢迎你回家来!

Welcome back to school!

欢迎你们回到学校来!

Welcome to China!

欢迎你到中国来。

[注] welcome 后接名词时必须带介词 to

2) welcome 用作动词时是及物动词, 需后接宾语。

We welcome you.

我们欢迎你。

3) welcome 还可以用作形容词, 作“受欢迎的”, “被欣然允许的”解。

You are welcome.

不用谢, 不用客气。

(You are welcome = Not at all = That's all right.)

2. first [fɜ: st] *num.* 第一

second ['sekənd] *num.* 第二

third [θɜ: d] *num.* 第三

fourth [fɔ: θ] *num.* 第四

[注] 以上四个单词都是序数词, 序数词在应用时, 前面必须加定冠词 “the”。

Lesson One *the first lesson* 第一课

This is *the first time*.

这是第一次。

3. term [tɜ: m] *n.* 学期 (half a school year)

We are going to study English hard this *term*.

这个学期我们要努力学习英语。

Mr Wang is going to climb the hill with us this *term*.

这个学期王老师打算和我们一起去爬山。

4. piece [pi: s] *n.* 张 (片, 块……)

a piece of 一张 (片, 块……)

[注] 这个短语后一定跟不可数名词连用, 例如:

a piece of *bread* 一块面包

two pieces of *meat* 两块肉

5. paper ['peɪpə] *n.* 纸, 报纸

这个单词是不可数名词

一张纸: 误: a paper

正: a piece of paper

Please give me two pieces of *paper*.

请给我两张纸。

I want five pieces of red *paper*.

我想要五张红纸。

6. call [kɔː l] *vt.* 叫喊, 打电话给……

1) call sb 给某人打电话

I want to *call* my mother this afternoon.

今天下午我想给我妈妈打个电话。

2) call sb 叫(唤)某人

I will *call* him.

我会叫他。

7. matter ['mætə] *vt.* (主要用于否定句和疑问句) 要紧, 有重大关系

— I'm sorry. I'm late for class.

— It doesn't *matter*.

— 对不起我上课迟到了。—— 没关系。

What's the *matter* with this watch?

这块手表怎么了?

8. long [lɒŋ] *adj.* 长的

short [ʃɔː t] *adj.* 短的, 矮的

tall [tɔː l] *adj.* 高的

以上三个形容词构成两对反义词:

long—short (长—短) tall—short (高—矮)

His ruler is very *long*, but mine is very *short*.

他的尺很长而我的尺短。

He is two metres *tall*.

他身高两米。

9. pair [peə] *n.* 一双, 一对

a *pair* of trousers 一条裤子

a *pair* of glasses 一副眼镜

B. 词组

1. welcome to a place 欢迎某人到某处来

2. this term 这个学期

3. this time 这次

4. next time 下次

5. let sb do sth 让某人做某事

6. a big/small piece of paper 一张大/小纸

V. 句型

1. I have them on this piece of paper.

我这张纸上有你们的名单。

them 指的是 their names

on this piece of paper 在这张纸上

Please write the answer on this piece of paper.

请在这张纸上写答案。

2. But come to school earlier next time.

但是下次上学来早一点。

earlier 是副词 early 的比较级，意思是“较早”“更早些”。

3. Please don't call me Lily.

请别叫我莉莉。

We often call him Jim.

我们经常叫他吉姆。

## VI. 练习

1. 找出下列各组单词划线部分中读音不同于其他三个的词：

- |                           |                           |                      |                           |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| ( ) 1) A. <u>th</u> ird   | B. <u>tu</u> rn           | C. Sa <u>tu</u> rday | D. <u>te</u> rm           |
| ( ) 2) A. <u>ta</u> ll    | B. <u>ha</u> lf           | C. <u>ta</u> lk      | D. <u>sm</u> all          |
| ( ) 3) A. <u>mo</u> ther  | B. <u>fa</u> ther         | C. <u>gl</u> ass     | D. <u>ba</u> na <u>na</u> |
| ( ) 4) A. <u>hou</u> se   | B. <u>ab</u> out          | C. <u>co</u> unt     | D. <u>yo</u> ung          |
| ( ) 5) A. <u>ye</u> llow  | B. <u>kn</u> ow           | C. <u>no</u> w       | D. to <u>mo</u> rrow      |
| ( ) 6) A. <u>wh</u> ere   | B. <u>ne</u> ar           | C. <u>the</u> ir     | D. <u>ch</u> air          |
| ( ) 7) A. <u>pa</u> per   | B. <u>ma</u> tt <u>er</u> | C. <u>st</u> and     | D. <u>ba</u> g            |
| ( ) 8) A. <u>wo</u> rk    | B. <u>fo</u> rget         | C. <u>wo</u> rd      | D. <u>wo</u> rse          |
| ( ) 9) A. <u>aw</u> ay    | B. <u>pl</u> ay           | C. <u>sa</u> ys      | D. <u>ma</u> y            |
| ( ) 10) A. <u>four</u> th | B. <u>thi</u> rd          | C. <u>thre</u> e     | D. <u>thei</u> r          |

2. 按照要求完成下列各词：

A. 写出下列名词的复数形式：

- |                  |                |                |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1) family _____  | 2) child _____ | 3) watch _____ |
| 4) knife _____   | 5) woman _____ | 6) class _____ |
| 7) box _____     | 8) boy _____   | 9) fish _____  |
| 10) friend _____ |                |                |

B. 写出下列动词的第三人称和动词的现在分词形式：

- |                 |              |                |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1) go _____     | 2) run _____ | 3) close _____ |
| 4) study _____  | 5) do _____  | 6) come _____  |
| 7) eat _____    | 8) put _____ | 9) call _____  |
| 10) throw _____ |              |                |

C. 写出下列形容词的反义词：

- |                |                |               |
|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1) tall _____  | 2) small _____ | 3) long _____ |
| 4) heavy _____ | 5) full _____  |               |

3. 译出下列短语：

- |                              |                         |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1) 不要紧 _____                 | 2. 一张大纸 _____           |
| 3) 下一次 _____                 | 4) 这学期 _____            |
| 5) 欢迎你来我们这 _____             | 6) be late _____        |
| 7) two pieces of bread _____ | 8) come in _____        |
| 9) let sb do sth _____       | 10) Here you are. _____ |

4. 句型转换：

a. 变一般疑问句

- 1) She has a long ruler.  
\_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ a long ruler?
- 2) She is doing her home work now.  
\_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ her homework now?

b. 变否定句

1) We have some new pencils.

We \_\_\_\_\_ new pencils.

2) They are doing some shopping.

They \_\_\_\_\_ shopping.

c. 对划线部分提问

1) She has a nice skirt.

\_\_\_\_\_ a nice skirt?

2) The man is mending his car.

\_\_\_\_\_ is the man \_\_\_\_\_?

3) They often swim in the river.

\_\_\_\_\_ they often swim?

4) We can see three people.

\_\_\_\_\_ people \_\_\_\_\_ you see?

5) They're looking after our coats.

\_\_\_\_\_ are they looking \_\_\_\_\_?

5. 选择填空:

1) Please write your name \_\_\_\_\_ this paper.

A. in                      B. on                      C. at                      D. for

2) \_\_\_\_\_ I have a cup of tea, please?

A. Do                      B. Am                      C. May                      D. Would

3) They are \_\_\_\_\_.

A. two pieces of paper                      B. three piece papers  
C. four pieces paper                      D. five pieces of papers

4) My bike is broken, but \_\_\_\_\_ matter.

A. that isn't                      B. I'm not                      C. this doesn't                      D. it doesn't

5) Sunday is the first day of the week, and Thursday is the \_\_\_\_\_.

A. fifth                      B. second                      C. fourth                      D. third

6) They all call \_\_\_\_\_ Xiao Hua.

A. he                      B. he's                      C. his                      D. him

7) The new teacher doesn't know \_\_\_\_\_.

A. all the students                      B. the all students  
C. all the students' name                      D. the all student's names

8) \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ an apple?

A. Is...eat                      B. Does...eats  
C. Does...easting                      D. Is...eating

9) "May I borrow your pencil?"

"\_\_\_\_\_, but mine is at home."

A. Certainly                      B. Sorry                      C. Yes                      D. all right

10) "Welcome home!" "\_\_\_\_\_"

A. Thank you.                      B. OK.  
C. It doesn't matter.                      D. That's all right.

6. 补全对话:

Teacher: Now the term begins. \_\_\_\_\_ (1) \_\_\_\_\_!

Students: Thank you, teacher.

Teacher: \_\_\_\_\_ (2) \_\_\_\_\_?

Student: No, Jim isn't \_\_\_\_\_ (3) \_\_\_\_\_.

Teacher: Where is he?

Jim: I'm sorry I'm late. \_\_\_\_\_ (4) \_\_\_\_\_?

Teacher: Yes, please. Why are you late today?

Jim: Something is wrong with my father's car, so \_\_\_\_\_ (5).

Teacher: That's all right. But \_\_\_\_\_ (6).

7. 完成下列各句:

1) 下星期六我们必须更早点起床。

I must get up \_\_\_\_\_ Saturday.

2) 你的铅笔长还是短?

Is your pencil \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_?

3) 这两个书包看起来一样。

These two bags \_\_\_\_\_.

4) 我可以要三块面包吗?

Could I have \_\_\_\_\_?

8. 看图说话:

What Are They Doing?



仔细观察图中人物, 根据情景选用适当的词用现在进行时填空:

(chase 追赶, look, play, lie (系), shop (买东西), listen, hurry, sit, run, begin)

Maria is a reporter of London Daily. (伦敦日报) She \_\_\_\_\_ (1) \_\_\_\_\_ on a bench (长凳) in New York right now. She \_\_\_\_\_ (2) \_\_\_\_\_ at the people. They \_\_\_\_\_ (3) \_\_\_\_\_ in the stores (商店). A little boy \_\_\_\_\_ (4) \_\_\_\_\_ his shoe. A man \_\_\_\_\_ (5) \_\_\_\_\_ the violin. Some people \_\_\_\_\_ (6) \_\_\_\_\_ to him. A couple (一对夫妇) \_\_\_\_\_ (7) \_\_\_\_\_ to the theater because the play \_\_\_\_\_ (8) \_\_\_\_\_. A robber (盗贼) \_\_\_\_\_ (9) \_\_\_\_\_ away. A policeman \_\_\_\_\_ (10) \_\_\_\_\_ him.

答案

1. 1) C 2) B 3) A 4) D 5) C 6) B 7) A 8) B 9) C 10) D

2. 略 3. 略

4. a. 1) Does, have 2) Is, doing b. 1) don't, have, any 2) aren't, doing, some c. 1) Who, has 2) What, doing 3) Where, do 4) How, many, can 5) Whose, coats, after

5. 1) B 2) C 3) A 4) D 5) D 6) D 7) A 8) D 9) B 10) A

6 (1) Welcome back to school! (2) Is everyone here? (3) here (4) May I come in (5) I'm late. (6) come to school earlier next time.

7. 1) earlier, next 2) long, short 3) look, the, same 4) three, pieces, of, bread

8. (1) is sitting (2) is looking (3) are shopping (4) is tying (5) is playing (6) are listening (7) are hurrying 8) is beginning 9) is running 10) is chasing

## Unit 2

### How do you come to school?

#### I. 语音

##### A. 掌握字母 e, i 及字母组合 ee, ea, ie 在重读音节单词中的发音

[i:] e me he we she evening these Chinese

i machine police

ee see week tree feet free keep green

ea sea leave meat please team tea

ie piece

[i] i ship fifth this his big

##### B. 掌握字母 a, e, o 及字母组合 er, o(u)r, ur 在非重读音节单词中的发音

[ə] a away woman about another banana

e student broken

o welcome today tomorrow tonight

er mother father over matter sister worker

o(u)r forget colour

#### II. 语法

##### 1. 巩固第一册所学的一般现在时。具体用法详见第一册，本册书略述。

一般现在时：用来表示经常或习惯性的动作。常与 often, sometimes, usually 等副词连用。

###### 1) 陈述句：

I usually go to school at 7 o'clock in the morning.

我通常早上7点钟上学。

She often comes to school by bike.

她经常骑自行车来学校。

We sometimes leave school at half past five in the afternoon.

我们有时下午五点半离开学校。

###### 2) 否定句：

She doesn't often have lunch at home.

她不经常在家吃午饭。

We don't go to the park every Sunday.

我们不是每个星期天都去公园。

Xiao Feng doesn't do his homework on Saturday.

小峰星期六不做作业。

###### 3) 疑问句：

Does he usually go home late? No, he doesn't.

他通常上学迟到吗？不，他通常上学不迟到。

Do they sometimes play football? Yes, they do.

他们有时踢足球吗？是的，他们有时踢足球。

How does he often go to school?

他经常怎样上学？

##### 2. 冠词

冠词：是一个虚词，放在名词前面，帮助说明名词的意义。

### 1) 冠词的种类:

冠词分两种: a) 不定冠词 a (an), b) 定冠词 the。

a) 不定冠词用 a 还是用 an, 要根据其后面单词的读音而定, 而不是字母。单词的第一音素是元音时, 使用不定冠词 an, 否则使用 a。

例如: a book [ə bu:k] 一本书

an apple [æ'n'æpl] 一个苹果

an hour [æn'auə] 一个小时

a useful book [ə'ju: sful bu:k] 一本有用的书

b) 定冠词 the 读 [ðə] 还是读 [ði] 要根据其后面单词的读音而定, 而不是字母。单词的第一音素是元音时, the 读 [ði], 否则读 [ðə]。

例如: the orange [ði'ɒrɪndʒ] 那个桔子

the book [ðə bu:k] 这本书

the useful book [ðə ju: sful bu:k] 这本有用的书

### 2) 不定冠词的用法:

a) 用于可数名词的单数形式前, 指人或事物的某一类别。

He is a boy.

他是一个男孩。

An elephant is stronger than a horse.

大象比马的力气大。

b) 指某人或某物, 但不具体说明何人或何物。

A boy is waiting for you.

有个男孩在等你。

He often borrows a story-book from the library.

他经常从图书馆借本故事书。

c) 表示“一”这个数量, 但数的概念没有 one 强烈。

I have a brother and a sister.

我有一个弟弟和一个妹妹。

You'd better take the medicine three times a day.

你们最好一天吃三次药。

d) 用于某些固定词组中。

a bit, a little, a few, a lot of, a cup of.....

I know a little English.

我懂一点英语。

I have a few good friends.

我有几个好朋友。

### 3) 定冠词的用法:

a) 特指某些人或某些事物。

Pass me the book, please.

请把那本书递给我。

Beijing is the capital of China.

北京是中国的首都。

b) 指双方都知道的人或事物。

What do you think of the film?

你认为这部电影怎么样?

Close the door, please.

请把门关上。

c) 指上文提过的人或事物。

I have a radio. The radio is made in Japan.

我有一台收音机，这台收音机是日本制造的。

- d) 用在世界上独一无二的事物前。

*The earth moves around the sun.*

地球围绕太阳转。

*The sun is bigger than the moon.*

太阳比月亮大。

- e) 用在序数词和形容词最高级前。

*January is the first month of the year.*

一月是一年中第一个月份。

*Tom is the tallest in our class.*

汤姆在我们班里个子最高。

- f) 用在由普通名词构成的专有名词前。

*The Children's Palace* 少年宫

*the Great Wall* 长城

*the North Street Hospital* 北大街医院

- g) 用在一些习惯用语中。

*in the morning (afternoon, evening)*

*on the left, by the way, at the end of……*

### III. 词汇和词组

#### A. 词汇

1. fifth [fɪθ] *num.* 第五

eighth [eɪθ] *num.* 第八

*May is the fifth month of the year.*

五月是一年当中第五个月。

2. moon [muːn] *n.* 月亮

sun [sʌn] *n.* 太阳

[注] moon 和 sun 是世界上独一无二的事物，所以在应用时，这两个单词前必须用定冠词。

*The sun is bigger than the moon.*

太阳比月亮大。

*I wish to fly to the moon in a spaceship one day.*

我希望有一天乘宇宙飞船飞往月球。

3. another [ə'nʌðə] *adj. & pron.* 再一 (个……), 另一 (个……)

*Will you have another cup of tea?*

你要再喝一杯茶吗?

*I don't like this hat. Please show me another (one).*

我不喜欢这顶帽子，请再给我拿一顶帽子看一看。

4. foot [fʊt] *n.* 脚 (pl.) feet [fi:t]

*on foot* 步行

*They often go to school on foot = They often walk to school.*

他们经常步行上学。

*Does Xiao Hong usually go to the park on foot?*

小红通常步行去公园吗?

5. train [treɪn] *n.* 火车 *by train* 乘火车

*air* [eə] *n.* 空气, 天空 *by air* 乘飞机

*Let's go to Dalian by train.*

让我们乘火车去大连吧。

*Mr Smith usually comes to China by air.*

史密斯先生通常乘飞机来中国。

6. meal [mi: l] *n.* 一餐(顿)饭

[注]: 早餐、午餐、晚餐都可以用 meal, 是对它们的总称, 用于泛指。如, at meals 进餐时  
three meals a day 一日三餐

After the meal, please give us some apples.

饭后, 请给我们一些苹果。

但是表示“你吃了饭没有?”时, 一般不说“Did you have your meal?”而说“Did you have your breakfast (or lunch, supper)?”

你吃了早饭(或者午饭、晚饭)了吗?

7. fine [fain] *a.* 好的, (天气)晴朗的

How are you? I'm fine.

你身体好吗?我身体很好。

It's a fine day for swimming.

今天是游泳的好天。

8. clean [kli: n]

*adj.* 干净的, 清洁的

Look, our classroom is very clean.

看, 我们的教室很干净。

After raining, the air is often nice and clean.

雨后, 空气经常是很清新。

clean *v.* 打扫, 擦

He is cleaning the window now.

他现在正在擦玻璃。

B. 词组

1. come to school 来上学

2. go to school 去上学

3. by bus=on a bus 乘公共汽车

4. by car=in a car 乘小车

by train=on a train 乘火车

by air/plane=on a plane 乘飞机

by bike=on a bike 骑自行车

by sea/river/land 由海路/水路/陆路

on foot 步行

[注] by, in, on 在这里表示方式或方法, 有“靠”“用”“通过”等意思。

3. leave home 离开家

leave school 离开学校

4. get to school 到达学校

get to the factory 到达工厂

get here/there/home 到达这/那/家

[注] 在 get there/here/home 词组中, 由于 there, here, home 这三个词都是副词, 所以词组中不用介词 to。

IV. 句型

1. How do you come to school every day?

你每天怎么上学?

2. I come to school by bike every day.

我每天骑自行车上学。

3. How many students come to school on foot every day?

每天有多少学生步行来学校?

4. It's a fine day for a walk.

今天是散步的好天。

## V. 练习

1. 找出与所给单词划线部分含有相同音的单词:

- |                       |                  |                  |                  |                 |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| ( ) 1) <u>another</u> | A. <u>shop</u>   | B. <u>call</u>   | C. <u>second</u> | D. <u>come</u>  |
| ( ) 2) <u>train</u>   | A. <u>say</u>    | B. <u>air</u>    | C. <u>matter</u> | D. <u>sea</u>   |
| ( ) 3) <u>foot</u>    | A. <u>food</u>   | B. <u>term</u>   | C. <u>put</u>    | D. <u>long</u>  |
| ( ) 4) <u>walk</u>    | A. <u>half</u>   | B. <u>short</u>  | C. <u>term</u>   | D. <u>paper</u> |
| ( ) 5) <u>meal</u>    | A. <u>bread</u>  | B. <u>next</u>   | C. <u>piece</u>  | D. <u>train</u> |
| ( ) 6) <u>eighth</u>  | A. <u>ship</u>   | B. <u>with</u>   | C. <u>moon</u>   | D. <u>three</u> |
| ( ) 7) <u>broken</u>  | A. <u>lesson</u> | B. <u>second</u> | C. <u>fourth</u> | D. <u>leave</u> |
| ( ) 8) <u>machine</u> | A. <u>time</u>   | B. <u>next</u>   | C. <u>week</u>   | D. <u>ship</u>  |
| ( ) 9) <u>fifth</u>   | A. <u>big</u>    | B. <u>fine</u>   | C. <u>third</u>  | D. <u>clean</u> |
| ( ) 10) <u>away</u>   | A. <u>land</u>   | B. <u>may</u>    | C. <u>today</u>  | D. <u>sun</u>   |

2. 译出下列短语:

- |                         |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1) 离开学校 _____           | 2) 另一条船 _____          |
| 3) 乘火车 _____            | 4) 步行 _____            |
| 5) 到家 _____             | 6) be free _____       |
| 7) by plane _____       | 8) get to school _____ |
| 9) come to school _____ | 10) go to work _____   |

3. 介词填空:

- My father usually goes \_\_\_\_\_ work \_\_\_\_\_ bike.
- I often get up \_\_\_\_\_ 6 o'clock \_\_\_\_\_ the morning.
- It's a fine day \_\_\_\_\_ a walk.
- Do you often help your mother \_\_\_\_\_ her housework?
- What can you see \_\_\_\_\_ the picture?

4. 用冠词填空:

- \_\_\_\_\_ old man has two children, \_\_\_\_\_ son and \_\_\_\_\_ daughter. \_\_\_\_\_ son is \_\_\_\_\_ doctor and \_\_\_\_\_ daughter is \_\_\_\_\_ English teacher.
- \_\_\_\_\_ moon moves around \_\_\_\_\_ earth.
- Paris is \_\_\_\_\_ capital of France.
- Let's read \_\_\_\_\_ first lesson.
- He is \_\_\_\_\_ American boy.

5. 句型转换:

a. 变一般疑问句

- She often does her homework at home.  
\_\_\_\_\_ she often \_\_\_\_\_ her homework at home?

b. 变否定句

- Sometimes she watches TV in the evening.  
Sometimes she \_\_\_\_\_ TV in the evening.

c. 就划线部分提问

- Twenty students are singing in the classroom.  
\_\_\_\_\_ students \_\_\_\_\_ singing in the classroom?
- They often walk to school.  
\_\_\_\_\_ they often \_\_\_\_\_ to school?
- I'd like the green blouse.  
\_\_\_\_\_ blouse would you like?
- We can see the sea, the sun and the moon in the picture.  
\_\_\_\_\_ you see in the picture?

6. 选择填空:

1) Some of the students \_\_\_\_\_ to school.

A. walk

B. on foot

C. by bus

D. on their bikes

2) How many \_\_\_\_\_ do you have a day?

A. suppers

B. lunches

C. breakfast

D. meals

3) "Don't you come to school by bus?"

"\_\_\_\_\_. It's broken, you know."

A. Yes, I do

B. No, I don't

C. Yes, I don't

D. No, I do

4) We sometimes go to school \_\_\_\_\_.

A. by a bus

B. by boat

C. by the car

D. by cars

5) I'm not full. Could I have \_\_\_\_\_ cake?

A. other

B. the other

C. another

D. the another

6) This is \_\_\_\_\_ first lesson of this term.

A. a

B. an

C. ×

D. the

7) \_\_\_\_\_ book on the desk is hers.

A. The

B. ×

C. An

D. A

8) The school isn't far \_\_\_\_\_ here. Let's walk there.

A. in

B. to

C. from

D. at

9) They \_\_\_\_\_ to the park every Sunday.

A. not go

B. aren't going

C. are going

D. don't go

10) Look, the girl \_\_\_\_\_ a bike.

A. mending

B. is riding

C. looking after

D. doesn't ride

7. 在空格内填上一个适当的词:

1) Mr White has \_\_\_\_\_ old car in his house.

2) The box is too heavy, \_\_\_\_\_ I can't carry it.

3) Welcome \_\_\_\_\_ my house, dear friend.

4) "Who has a knife?" "I have \_\_\_\_\_ here."

5) I want to buy 2 kilos \_\_\_\_\_ fish.

6) These two cars look \_\_\_\_\_ same.

7) Han Meimei often goes to school \_\_\_\_\_ Wei Hua.

8) Who's late \_\_\_\_\_ class?

9) Our school looks nice \_\_\_\_\_ new.

10) How \_\_\_\_\_ paper do you want?

8. 补全对话:

A: Oh, it's you. We often \_\_\_\_\_ (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (2) \_\_\_\_\_ the bus.

B: Nice to meet you. Do you \_\_\_\_\_ (3) \_\_\_\_\_ go to work?

A: Yes. \_\_\_\_\_ (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (5) \_\_\_\_\_ you?

B: \_\_\_\_\_ (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (7) \_\_\_\_\_ to you. I work in \_\_\_\_\_ (8) \_\_\_\_\_ hospital.

Do you work near my hospital?

A: \_\_\_\_\_ (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (10) \_\_\_\_\_ right. I'm a teacher, I teach English.

B: Well, do you often go to the school \_\_\_\_\_ (11) \_\_\_\_\_ (12) \_\_\_\_\_ ?

A: Sometimes I go to school by bike.

B: That's good. It will do good to your health.

A: I think \_\_\_\_\_ (13) \_\_\_\_\_.

9. 根据下面的对话, 请用陈述句写一段话来叙述这篇对话的内容:

Where is Bob's Ticket?

Bob: I'm looking for something, and I can't find it.

Sue: What?